

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tomato pulp was manufactured from partially decayed tomatoes.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 20, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7119. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir potassium bromid and adulteration of tannic acid ointment. U. S. * * * v. The Henry Evans Co., Inc., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9739. I. S. Nos. 3792-p, 3793-p.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against The Henry Evans Co. (Inc.), a corporation doing business at Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant company did offer for sale and sell, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 14, 1918, at the District aforesaid, a quantity of elixir potassium bromid which was adulterated and misbranded, and a quantity of tannic acid ointment which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the elixir of potassium bromid to contain 35.1 grams of solids (in vacuo at 70° C.), 8.85 grams of ash, 8.69 grams of bromids, as potassium bromid, per 100 cc., and 26.93 per cent of alcohol by volume. The tannic acid ointment was found to contain 5.02 per cent of tannic acid and no glycerin, the vehicle consisting essentially of petrolatum.

Adulteration of the elixir of potassium bromid was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1,000 mls approximately 87 grams of potassium bromid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mls not less than 175 grams of potassium bromid, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

Adulteration of the tannic acid ointment was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 100 grams 5.02 grams of tannic acid and no glycerin, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that it shall contain in 100 grams not less than 20 grams of tannic acid and not less than 20 grams of glycerin, and in that it contained petrolatum which is not mentioned as an ingredient of tannic acid ointment in said Pharmacopœia, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On May 23, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.